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## HISTORICAL ACTIVITIES IN CANADA, 1914-1915

In the June and September numbers of the *REVIEW*, last year, surveys were published of historical activities in the old Northwest and eastern Canada, and of the trans-Mississippi Northwest and western Canada, both for the period 1913-1914. It was thought desirable this year to publish a separate survey of historical activities in eastern and western Canada. This will have the double advantage of leaving a clearer view of the material relating to the old Northwest and the trans-Mississippi Northwest, and bringing together in one article material relating to the dominion.

### ORGANIZATION, LEGISLATION, AND EQUIPMENT

Three years ago a royal commission was appointed by the Canadian government to inquire into the state of the records of the public departments of the dominion of Canada. The commission, which consisted of Sir Joseph Pope, under secretary of state for external affairs, Mr. E. F. Jarvis, assistant deputy minister of militia and defense, and Mr. Arthur G. Doughty, dominion archivist, has now submitted a report. The report goes minutely into the condition of the public records in each of the federal departments at Ottawa, and makes a number of very important recommendations. These would be interesting in any event, but they gain added significance from the fact that since the report was submitted the government has passed an order-in-council approving of the recommendations. As they involve a considerable expenditure, it is possible that they may not be carried out in full until after the conclusion of the European war, but the important fact is that the principle has been accepted, and appropriate action is only a matter of time.

“Some better plan than the present policy of drift,” says the report, “must be devised if the public records are to be rescued from their present unsatisfactory condition. . . . No reform can be permanent or effective which does not provide for concentration and unity of control.” The commissioners recom-

mend the creation of a public record office by the enlargement of the present archives building. The plans for the proposed new building, of which the existing archives building will form but a wing, have already been laid before the prime minister. Provision is made for the storage of all records, books, plans, papers, etc., not in current use in the various departments of the public service; for the examination and segregation of documents, and for the storage of all records which are to remain for a given number of years under the control of the departments from which they were received; for the destruction of all records considered by competent authority to be useless; for the natural expansion of the archives for a reasonable length of time; and for the reception of all such documents as the various departments, after examining the records, shall wish to transfer to the archives proper in the public record office.

Immediately after the construction of the proposed building all records, books, papers, plans, etc., over twenty-five years old, or in some cases of more recent date, are to be transferred to the public record office, and there, under the supervision of a permanent commission, carefully gone over, in the presence of a representative of the department to which the documents belong. When the work of selection has been completed the documents which it has been decided to preserve will be transferred either to the archives proper in the public record office, or to the section in the same institution allotted to the papers of that department.

The commission also recommends the establishment, in connection with the public record office, of a blue book reference library — “blue book” being the common name for all government publications. This library is to contain, as far as practicable, copies of every publication of the government of Canada, from the year 1792 to date. In order that the mass of historical and other valuable material now buried in these public records may be made accessible, the commission recommends that provision be made for the preparation of subject catalogs, printed on cards, and that these card catalogs be supplied to the various federal departments, the Library of Parliament, and other important libraries throughout the country. The photostat is also to be used for the purpose of supplying copies of parts of any of these publications to government officials, students, or anyone

interested. Expert bibliographers will also be available, to prepare bibliographies of important questions as they arise, and trace the historical development of the subject as revealed in the blue books. To insure the systematic supply of copies of all current government publications to the blue book reference library, the commission makes the novel suggestion that no account for the printing of such publications be passed by the auditor general unless accompanied by a certificate of deposit of a copy of the document in the reference library.

To those who may remember the discouraging conditions under which the first dominion archivist, Douglas Brymner, labored unceasingly to collect and preserve the manuscript records of the country, the progress that has been made in a comparatively short period will be equally surprising and gratifying. As it was mainly owing to the enthusiasm and persistence of his successor, Mr. Doughty, that the Canadian Archives were removed to the present well-equipped and thoroughly fireproof building, so this present long step forward must also be credited to the dominion archivist. When the recommendations of the royal commission have been carried out, Canada will possess a public record office of which the country may well feel proud.

Turning from federal to provincial fields, it is noticeable in Canada as in the United States that the new western provinces, though their history is more recent and less rich in material, are showing much more enterprise and breadth of view than the eastern provinces in the establishment and equipment of archives departments. Saskatchewan, Alberta, and British Columbia have all made provision within the last year or two for the collection and preservation of their manuscript records, in each case the work having been put under the charge of a provincial archivist. British Columbia is doing particularly well. The government of the province has just completed a handsome building, modern in every respect, for the provincial library and archives department. It contains reading, reference, special collection, and other departments; metal shelving for over three hundred thousand volumes, with all conveniences in the way of booklifts and elevators; a large department for the traveling library system; offices for cataloging, order, and other branches, three large rooms devoted respectively to the special library of

Northwest Americana, the collection of maps and charts relating to western America and the north Pacific, and the provincial collection of manuscripts and state papers. Adjoining these three rooms are two large study rooms for the use of research workers. With all the essential equipment available, with the sympathetic support of the provincial government, and with his own wide knowledge of the field, the provincial librarian and archivist, Mr. E. O. S. Scholefield, cannot fail to do excellent work both in the collection and preservation of historical material and in making it conveniently accessible to students.

The archives section of the provincial library of the province of Saskatchewan has recently been organized and placed in the charge of Mr. William Trant. Special efforts are being made to obtain the reminiscences of early settlers in the prairie province since the organization of the territory in 1869-1870 as well as material relating to the earlier period of the fur traders, the two western rebellions, and the Indians. The early records of towns and settlements in the province are also being gathered together. Some of these are particularly interesting. For instance, Tantallon and other places were organized on cooperative principles; Esterhazy was settled by Count Esterhazy and a party of Hungarians from Pennsylvania; Montmartre by a party of emigrants from Paris. There are also the Doukhobor, Galician, and other settlements. Work is progressing on the classification and cataloging of the archives of the old northwest territories, preserved at Regina, formerly capital of the territories and now of the province of Saskatchewan.

In Manitoba, the provincial archives are under the charge of the provincial librarian, Mr. J. P. Robertson, who says, in his last *Annual report* (Winnipeg, 1914): "All books bearing upon the early history of Manitoba and the Great West have been secured. Manuscript and other public documents pertaining to the Hudson's Bay régime, and the troublous times of the fur-trading companies, and the Riel Rebellions of 1870 and 1885, are available for reference to the student of history. . . The library has been supplementing the work of the archives section by keeping scrap books, suitably indexed, of all leading social, biographical and political events." It is hoped that suitable provision will be made in the new legislative building for both the provincial library and the archives.

In the eastern provinces there is not much to record, so far as organization, legislation, and equipment are concerned. Ontario has had an archives bureau for some years under the charge of the provincial archivist, Mr. Alexander Fraser, who is gradually bringing together an invaluable collection of papers relating to the history of the province in all its various aspects. In the province of Quebec, the great bulk of manuscript documents is preserved in the courthouses at Quebec and Montreal. By direction of the provincial government steps have recently been taken to safeguard these precious records, which go back to the beginnings of French rule in Canada, and to make them more readily accessible. Nova Scotia has, in Halifax, a small collection of manuscripts relating to the history of the province, under the charge of a provincial officer, Mr. Harry Piers, who is also curator of the provincial museum. The government has published, at considerable intervals, three volumes of *Nova Scotia archives*. The governments of New Brunswick and Prince Edward island have, so far as is known, done nothing so far toward the collection and preservation of their early records. The Dominion Archives has, however, for some years past had field officers at work in these and other provinces collecting material, and has lately established branch offices in Montreal, Quebec, Halifax, and Winnipeg.

In addition to these federal and provincial archives bureaus, more or less valuable collections of manuscripts are preserved in the libraries of the universities of Laval (Quebec), McGill (Montreal), Laval (Montreal), and St. Mary's College (Montreal), of the Quebec Literary and Historical Society, the Historical and Literary Society of Manitoba, the Nova Scotia and New Brunswick historical societies, the Ontario Historical Society, the Library of Parliament, the Toronto Public Library, and other Canadian institutions of a like nature. The same institutions also possess collections of books relating to Canadian history, the most complete of which are those of the Library of Parliament, the Dominion Archives, McGill University, the Municipal Library of Montreal, and the Toronto Public Library.

#### ACQUISITION OF MATERIAL

The European war has inevitably interfered with the collection of historical material, as it has with practically every other

human activity except those relating to the great conflict. For many years the Dominion Archives has had men employed in France, England, and elsewhere in Europe, under the direction of Mr. H. P. Biggar, investigating the sources of manuscript material relating to the history of Canada, and securing copies of the documents. During the last twelve months most of this work has been discontinued, and it is unlikely that it can be resumed until the close of the war. A few documents have, however, been obtained, among the more important of which are the collection of papers of the Chevalier de la Pause, who served under Montcalm in Canada; those of Governor Prescott, relating to the surrender of Chambly and St. Johns, in what are now known as the eastern townships of Quebec; and the log book of *H. M. S. Pegasus* (1786), then commanded by the Duke of Clarence, afterward King George IV. The first of these was acquired in France, and the other two in England. The Prescott papers are peculiarly interesting, including original letters by General Montgomery, and a journal apparently kept by Major John André. The log book covers the cruise of the *Pegasus* in American waters in 1786, and contains a number of original colored sketches of Halifax and its harbor.

During the last twelve months the Dominion Archives has also added to its collection a large number of important documents obtained in different parts of Canada, notably a series of original letters by Charles Michel d'Irumberry de Salaberry bearing on the war of 1812, a large collection of united empire loyalist muster rolls, and many documents relating to Indian affairs, naval affairs on the great lakes, early land grants, township registers, etc.

The dominion archivist is also steadily adding to the valuable collection of books and pamphlets in the archives library, which is now peculiarly rich in early Canadian pamphlets, over one thousand having been acquired during the past year.

In his last annual report, the provincial archivist of British Columbia says: "During the year the Provincial Archives have been enriched by approximately 3000 accessions, consisting of manuscripts, portraits, views, maps, charts, photographs, and medals illustrative of historic events. The new material covers all periods and phases of Provincial history, and alone would

form a collection of no small interest and value. The maps and charts include several exceedingly scarce items, such as an illuminated copy of 'Typus Orbis Terrarum,' circa 1579, by Ortelius; the 'Diversa Orbis Terræ,' 1694, of the great Dutch cartographer Peter Schenk; an official Spanish manuscript of 1790, showing the Strait of Juan de Fuca; and a fine set of the Dalrymple sketches. Inasmuch as it is in such ancient and rare productions — the surviving 'sea-cards' and 'mappes' of the old cosmographers and cartographers — that one catches the first glimpse of the Pacific seaboard of North America, it is needless to emphasize the importance of these acquisitions.

"The manuscripts which were acquired in the period covered by this report comprise a mass of valuable literary matter in the form of letters, diaries, journals and memoirs, running from 1753 to 1871, amongst the chief of which may be noted two autograph letters of Captain James Cook, written at the Sandwich Islands in 1778 and addressed to Captain Clarke of H.M.S. 'Discovery'; two letters written at Nootka in 1792 by Captain New, of H.M.S. 'Daedalus,' to his sister; the journal of a voyage to the north-west coast of America in the ship 'Ruby,' 1794-6, by Captain Charles Bishop; a memoir of the discoveries of the Russians in the Eastern Sea, by P. I. Pallas; papers relating to voyages and discoveries in the North Pacific Ocean down to 1753, by Philip Buache; a collection of autograph letters and diaries by Sir James Douglas, Dr. John McLoughlin, Sir George Simpson, the Hon. John Work, Dr. W. F. Tolmie, Archibald McDonald, and many others; a number of journals of the fur-trading period; many interesting letters written at the time of the gold excitement, 1858 to 1865; a daily record of the overland expedition to Cariboo in 1862; and a large number of illuminating documents relative to early days and activity in the gold districts."

The provincial archivist also records the acquisition of a collection of photographs, taken in the early sixties in various parts of British Columbia. "This great collection of views," he says, "forms a pictorial memoir of our transitional period which will prove of great human interest and historical importance." Among the medallions presented to the archives is one of the silver medals struck by the royal society in honor of



Captain James Cook; also a set of the Hudson's Bay company's coins, and a North West company token of 1820.

The provincial archives of Saskatchewan has obtained copies of some of the minutes and other records of the Hudson's Bay company relating to western Canada; papers bearing on the political and constitutional history of the province and the old northwest territories; also a number of photographs of pioneers, early buildings and landmarks connected with western Canadian history.

In Nova Scotia, the most notable acquisitions are the Akins collection, in the provincial library, and the J. J. Stewart collection in the library of Dalhousie University, Halifax. Both these collections are rich in books and other material relating to the history of Canada, and particularly of Nova Scotia. The former consists of some five thousand volumes, and the latter of about six thousand. The Stewart collection includes a valuable collection of Canadian coins.

#### BIBLIOGRAPHIES, GUIDES, AND CALENDARS

The *Report of the work of the public archives for the year 1913* (Ottawa, 1914) contains a list of "Documents added to the manuscript division"; a list of "Maps added to the map division"; "List of acts of the province of Nova Scotia, 1749-1753"; "List of acts of the province of New Brunswick, 1795-1798"; "List of ordinances of Cape Breton, 1790-1803"; "List of duplicate despatches, Amherst and Boscawen, 1758"; "Schedule of the John Lowe papers"; "Ordinances made for the province of Quebec since the establishment of civil government until 1767"; "Memorandum by the Honourable Toussaint Pothier on political conditions in Canada, 1829"; "Calendar of the public letters in the Neilson collection, between the years 1801 and 1824"; "Abstract of political correspondence relating to the affairs of the United States (1780-1781) in the ministry of foreign affairs, France (continuation of correspondence calendared in report of 1912)"; and "Completion of the [calendar of the] correspondence and journals of the Right Reverend Charles Inglis, and John Inglis, first and third bishops of Nova Scotia." The value of the *Report* for reference purposes is very much increased by the addition of a comprehensive index.

The Dominion Archives has just published as number 10 of its series of *Publications* the first volume of a *Guide to the documents in the manuscript room at the public archives of Canada*, compiled by David W. Parker, who also prepared, for the Carnegie Institution, a *Guide to the materials for United States history in the Canadian archives*. The archives has in preparation a new and very much enlarged edition of the *Catalogue of pamphlets*, published several years ago; also a *Catalogue of prints, engravings, &c., relating to Canada*, of which it possesses a notable collection.

The ambitious work, *Canada and its provinces*, was completed during the last twelve months, with the exception of a very full index, which is to appear in a separate volume. A feature of the main work is the special bibliographies appended to each article. Scholefield and Howay's *British Columbia* also contains a very satisfactory bibliography. A valuable feature of J. Ross Robertson's *Landmarks of Toronto*, sixth series, is the section containing a bibliographical account of the official gazettes of each province of the dominion. A second volume of Philéas Gagnon's *Essai de bibliographie canadienne*, the first of which appeared in 1895, has been published by the librarian of the Municipal Library in Montreal. This completes the catalog of what was probably the most extensive private collection of Canadiana in existence. An analytical index volume is announced for publication. The collection, now the property of the Municipal Library of Montreal, comprises some seven thousand volumes including a number of exceedingly rare books and pamphlets. The *Guide to the principal parliamentary papers relating to the dominions, 1812-1911*, prepared by Margaret I. Adams, John Ewing, and James Munro (London, 1913), contains sections dealing with Canada.

A valuable feature of the scientific sections of the *Transactions* of the Royal Society of Canada is the annual bibliographies of Canadian geology, zoology, botany, and entomology. The preparation of an annual bibliography of Canadian history has been urged from time to time, but no one has yet been unselfish enough to undertake the task. It may come in time. The department of education of Ontario has issued an annotated *Bibliography of the European war*. E. Z. Massicotte, of Montreal,

published in the February and March numbers (1914) of the *Bulletin des recherches historiques*, a very useful "Inventaire des cartes et plans de l'île et de la ville de Montréal." The Library of Parliament, Ottawa, has issued its *Annual supplement to the catalogue* (Ottawa, 1915); and the legislative library, Toronto, a *Catalogue* of the books in its collections.

This section would not be complete without a reference to the admirable *Review of historical publications relating to Canada*, volume XIX of which has lately been published; or to the Canadian section of *Writings on American history*, the 1912 issue of which is published by the Yale University Press; or to Henry O. Severance's *Guide to the current periodicals and serials of the United States and Canada* (Ann Arbor, 1914). For the more general bibliographical guides, in all of which a certain amount of material relating to Canada will be found, reference may be made to Mr. Buck's article on "Historical activities in the old Northwest," in the June, 1915, number of the *REVIEW* (pp. 80-81).

#### PUBLICATION OF SOURCE MATERIAL

In addition to its bibliographical publications already mentioned, the Dominion Archives has in preparation a third volume of the series *Documents relating to the constitutional history of Canada*. It is also proposed to republish the first two volumes with some additional matter. Another Dominion Archives publication is E. H. Oliver's *The Canadian North-West, its early development and legislative records* (1914-1915. 2 v.). W. L. Grant published as an appendix to his paper on "The capture of Oswego by Montcalm in 1756" (*Transactions of the Royal Society of Canada*, vol. VIII), a series of letters from Captain Housman Broadley, commander of the British forces on lake Ontario. At the last meeting of the royal society, in May, 1915, a paper was read by Helen M. Merrill, on "John White, attorney general, Upper Canada, 1792-1796," containing extracts from his journal, 1792-1794.

The *Tenth report* of the bureau of archives for the province of Ontario (Toronto, 1914), contains the journals of the legislative assembly of Upper Canada for 1818, 1819, 1820, and 1821. The period is of unusual interest in the history of the province. During the last twelve months the Champlain society, Toronto,

published the first two volumes of *An historical journal of the campaigns in North America for the years 1757, 1758, 1759, and 1760*, by Captain John Knox, edited with introduction, appendix, and index, by Arthur G. Doughty. The third and final volume is promised for publication this year. The same society has also issued the third and final volume of *The history of New France* by Marc Lescarbot, with English translation, notes, and appendices by W. L. Grant. The ninth series of *Historical documents* issued by the Literary and Historical Society of Quebec, contains "Lady Durham's journal, 1838," and "Memoirs of M. de Chevalier de Johnstone, 1759." Two other Canadian historical documents to be published this year are the "Diary of Lieutenant Charles Grey" and "Letters of Alicia Cockburn."

Portions of several interesting journals relating to western exploration and the fur trade have lately been published as follows: J. B. Tyrrell contributes to the *Transactions* of the Royal Society of Canada "Peter Fidler, trader and surveyor, 1769 to 1822"; the April, July, and October, 1914, numbers of the *Washington historical quarterly* contain "A new Vancouver journal," annotated by Edmond S. Meany; T. C. Elliott edits for the same periodical, "The journal of John Work, from June 21, 1825, to June 12, 1826," and for the *Quarterly* of the Oregon Historical Society, "The journal of David Thompson, from July 3 to August 13, 1811."

The archives of British Columbia issues as its first *Memoir*, *The first circumnavigation of Vancouver island*, edited by C. F. Newcombe. This is the journal of Menzie, the naturalist of Vancouver's expedition. Judge Howay is editing the journals of the early American expeditions to the north Pacific seaboard; and the provincial archivist is editing the "Journal of a voyage to the northwest coast of America in the ship 'Ruby,' 1794 to 1796," by Captain Charles Bishop. These will be published as *Memoirs*, 2 and 3. The *Report* of the provincial archives department of British Columbia, 1913 (Victoria, 1914) contains the following series of documents: "Papers relating to Nootka sound and to Captain Vancouver's expedition"; "Papers relating to the colonization of Vancouver island"; "Letter from A. Colville, deputy governor, to the Rt. Honble. Earl Grey, dated Hudson Bay House, London, December 18, 1850"; "Letter from

the Rt. Rev. Modeste Demers, bishop of Vancouver island, to Benjamin Hawes, Esq., secretary, 1850"; "Letter from Archibald McDonald, dated at Fort Langley, 20 February, 1831"; "Letters of Peter Skene Ogden and James Douglas to W. F. Tolmie, 1846"; "Letters of James Douglas to W. F. Tolmie, 1845-1857"; "Letters of James Douglas to Archibald Barclay, 1850-1852"; "Provisional regulations respecting gold mining in the districts of Fraser river and Thompson river, 29 December, 1857"; "Letters and reports of David Thompson relating to the Oregon territory, 1842-1845"; "Letter of Chartres Brew, dated at Fort Yale, 26 February, 1859."

In the *Annual report and transactions*, number 12, of the Women's Canadian Historical Society of Toronto, 1912-1913, is published the diary of John Goldie, a Scottish botanist, who journeyed through Upper Canada in 1819. The *Report* for 1913-1914 contains the "Memoirs of Captain Michael Emeric Vidal and Vice Admiral Alex. Thos. Vidal, pioneers of Upper Canada"; the "Diary of Dr. Gibson," who visited Toronto in 1858; and "Extracts from the biography of Captain Wright." *Paper no. 26* of the Niagara Historical Society publishes Colonel E. A. Cruikshank's "Notes on the history of the district of Niagara, 1791-1793." The following papers have since been presented before the same society but not yet published: "Reminiscences of Mrs. Pilkington of Grimsby"; "Letters of Hon. Wm. Dickson from Albany, when a prisoner of war, and correspondence with General Dearborn"; "Reminiscences of Michael Gonder of Black creek"; "Extracts from diary of Hon. James Crooks of Niagara during the war of 1812-14"; "Letters giving an account of the voyage of two companies of the Royal Canadian Rifles in 1857 to Fort Garry, by way of Hudson bay." In volume v of the *Papers and records* of the Lennox and Addington Historical Society will be found "The Bell and Laing school papers," annotated by Clarence M. Warner; and "An early school register," edited by W. S. Herrington.

The *Annual transactions* of the United Empire Loyalists' Association of Canada, 1904-1913, embrace among other contributions the "Reminiscences of Hannah Ingraham, united empire loyalist"; "Memoirs of Major Thomas Merritt"; and "Reminiscences of William Kirby," edited by Janet Carnochan.

The *Papers and records* of the Huron Institute, volume II, contains the "Reminiscences of F. T. Hodgson, 1848-1857"; and "Reminiscences of John Nettleton, 1857-1870. Volume XIII of the *Papers and records* of the Ontario Historical Society (Toronto, 1915), just published, contains "Some unpublished letters from General Brock"; "Gleanings from Ottawa scrap-books" by Amey Horsey; and "Early militia matters in Upper Canada, 1808-1842," by A. B. Sherk. Volume XII of the *Papers and records* of the same society (1914) gives among other material the "Reminiscences of earlier years in Brant," by Augusta I. G. Gilkinson; and "Reminiscences of the first settlers in the county of Brant," by Charles and James C. Thomas. The *Bulletin* of La société historique de Saint-Boniface, volume III (St. Boniface, Manitoba, 1913), contains "Lettres de Monseigneur Joseph-Norbert provencher, premier évêque de Saint-Boniface." Mr. J. R. Anderson of Victoria, British Columbia, is preparing for publication his own memoirs and those of his father, the late A. C. Anderson, of the Hudson's Bay company. These memoirs run from 1831 to 1865, and throw an important light upon the fur trade on the Pacific coast and the early history of British Columbia. An interesting historical document, published in Montreal, 1913, is *Expense book of John Halsted, commissary under Benedict Arnold, before Quebec, 1776*. Emile Chartier edits the "Journal de Jacques Viger," relating to the war of 1812, in the *Revue canadienne*, 1914. In the *Transactions* of the London and Middlesex Historical Society, part 6 (London, Ontario, 1915), are published "The Proudfoot papers, part i, 1832," collected by Harriet Priddis. The *Collections* of the New Brunswick Historical Society for 1914 contain "Historical-geographical documents relating to New Brunswick," edited by W. F. Garong; and the "State of the Madawaska and Aroostook settlements in 1831," edited by W. O. Raymond. The department of external affairs, Ottawa, issued in 1914 a volume containing *Treaties and agreements affecting Canada in force between his majesty and the United States of America, with subsidiary documents, 1814-1913*.

Among the various articles and papers published in the *Canadian antiquarian and numismatic journal* (1914-1915), by members of the Archæological and Numismatic Society of Montreal,

are the following: "Correspondence de Lafontaine en 1837 et 38," edited by Montarville de la Bruère; "Registre du fort de la Presque-Isle," by O. M. H. Lapalice; and "Les registres de l'état civil des églises protestantes de Montréal," by E. Z. Massicotte; and a paper on the same subject, in English, by R. W. McLachlan. The Royal Horticultural Society of London, England, has published the *Journal kept by David Douglas during his travels in North America, 1823-1827* (London: William Wesley and Son, 1914).

#### MEETINGS AND PUBLISHED TRANSACTIONS

At the thirty-third general meeting of the Royal Society of Canada, held in Montreal, in May, 1914, a very important decision was reached as to the method of publishing the *Transactions* of the society. The publications of the society consist of *Proceedings and transactions*, both of which have been issued in the past in one unwieldy volume. It was decided to continue to publish the *Proceedings* annually, but to issue the *Transactions* quarterly, in three distinct series, one to contain papers contributed to sections I and II, the second, papers contributed to section III, and the third, papers contributed to section IV. It is perhaps unnecessary to explain that section I of the royal society is devoted to French literature, history, archeology, sociology, etc.; section II to English literature, history, archeology, sociology, etc.; section III to the mathematical, physical, and chemical sciences; and section IV to the geological and biological sciences. The advantages of the new arrangement are obvious. Under the old system fully a year would elapse between the acceptance of a paper and its publication in the *Transactions*. Also the same huge volume, running to a thousand pages or more, contained papers on such a wide variety of subjects that very few individuals, and not many institutions, were interested in all. Now the student of history or archeology will find the papers he needs, published promptly in a convenient quarterly; and the student of chemistry, or of geology, will have the same prompt and convenient access to the material relating to his subject. An editorial board is selected by each section, and given the duty of selecting and arranging the material for each quarterly number. Papers by non-members of the society may

be accepted for publication, as in the past, when presented by fellows; and also papers not presented at a meeting of the society.

Among the papers published in the first four quarterly numbers, devoted to sections I and II, are several that should be included in this survey. The veteran French-Canadian historian, Benjamin Sulte, writes on "La noblesse au Canada avant 1760"; Judge L. A. Prud'homme, of Manitoba, discusses "Le règne de la compagnie de la baie d'Hudson, 1821-1869"; E. L. Massicotte turns up more ground in his favorite field, in "Les premières concessions de terre à Montréal, sous M. de Maisonneuve, 1648-1665"; Abbé Auguste Gosselin reviews an interesting phase of the religious history of Quebec, in "France et Canada: Dieppe-Québec (1639); Québec-Dieppe (1912)"; Colonel E. A. Cruikshank adds another to his contributions to the history of the war of 1812, in "From isle aux Noir to Chateauguay; a study of military operations on the frontier of Lower Canada in 1812 and 1813"; W. L. Grant writes of the "Capture of Oswego by Montcalm in 1756; a study in naval power"; Adam Shortt, of "Railroad construction and national prosperity: an historic parallel"; Wilbur H. Siebert, of "The loyalist settlements on the Gaspé peninsula," and "The temporary settlements of loyalists at Machiche, P. Q."; Archdeacon Raymond of "The first governor of New Brunswick and the Acadians of the river St. John"; and the present writer, of "Highways of the fur trade."

At the thirty-third general meeting of the Royal Society of Canada, held in Ottawa, May, 1915, the following among other papers were read: "The money of Canada from the historical standpoint," by R. W. McLachlan; "The progress in development of Canada in the past half century," by Sir James Grant; "More notes on the meeting place of the first parliament of Upper Canada, and the early buildings of Niagara," by Miss Janet Carnochan; "Captain George Vancouver," by H. M. Ami; "Lord Stratheona," by George Bryce; "The loyalists and Six Nation Indians in the Niagara peninsula," by W. H. Siebert; "The heraldry of Canada," by G. S. Hodgins; "Robert Cruikshank, an early Montreal silversmith," by R. W. McLachlan; "Le problème des races au Canada," by Archbishop Paul Bruchési; "Le réorganisation de la société canadienne après la



conquête, 1re phase: le rétablissement de l'ancien régime des classes," by Léon Gérin; "Les conseillers au conseil souverain de la Nouvelle-France," by Pierre-Georges Roy; "La mort de Champlain," by Benjamin Sulte; "Notes sur les études des trois premiers notaires seigneuriaux de Montréal (1648-1657)," by E. Z. Massicotte; "Les médailles décernées aux indiens de l'Amérique du Nord," by Victor Morin; and "La sépulture d'Etienne Brulé," by Jules Tremblay.

It may be noted here that there are at present one hundred and thirty-nine fellows of the royal society divided as follows: twenty-six in section I, thirty-two in section II, forty in section III, and forty-one in section IV, with several vacancies, some of which have since been filled by the election of new fellows. There are also thirteen corresponding members. Some forty-six Canadian societies are listed as associated with the royal society.

The *Annual report* of the Ontario Historical Society (1914), contains the proceedings of the society for the past year, including the presidential address of John Dearnness on "The sphere of historical societies"; the report of the committee on historic sites and monuments, referred to elsewhere in this article; and the reports of affiliated societies. The membership is at present five hundred and five, including annual, ex-officio, delegate, honorary, and corresponding members. There are also twenty-two affiliated societies. At the 1915 meeting of the society the presidential address, by Clarence M. Warner, was on "The growth of Canadian national feeling."

Volume XII of the *Papers and records* of the Ontario Historical Society (Toronto, 1914) contains the following papers that should be noted here: "The toon o' Maxwell — an Owen settlement in Lambton county, Ontario," by Rev. John Morrison; "The united empire loyalists of the old Johnston district," by Judge H. S. MacDonald; "Local history of the town of Brockville," by Lieutenant Colonel W. H. Cole; "The war of 1812-15," by J. Castell-Hopkins; "The past and present fortifications of Kingston," by George R. Dolan; "Feudalism in Upper Canada," by Marjorie J. F. Fraser; "Bush life in Upper Canada," by John May; "The Peter Perry election," by George M. Jones; and "Influence of the war of 1812 upon the settlement of the Canadian West," by the present writer. Volume XIII of the

*Papers and records* of the same society includes: "Some mistakes in history," by Miss Janet Carnochan; "The valley of the Ottawa in 1613," by Benjamin Sulte; "The highway of the Ottawa," by T. W. Edwin Sowter; "The county history as a factor in social progress," by Edith L. Marsh; "The Rush Bagot agreement of 1817," by E. H. Scammell; and "The British North American league, 1849," by L. D. Allin.

The ninth annual meeting of the Champlain Society was held in Toronto, October 21, 1914. The *Ninth annual report* has since been published. The *Report* notes the publication of *Knox's journal*, volume I, edited by A. G. Doughty (already referred to), and announces that volumes II and III were in the press (volume II since published), as well as volume III of H. P. Biggar's edition of Lescarbot's *History of New France* (since published), and the *Journal of David Thompson*, edited by J. W. Tyrrell. The society then had ready, or nearly ready, for the press, Colonel William Wood's three volumes on the *War of 1812*, Mr. Kylie's *Bagot papers*, two volumes of Mr. Biggar's edition of the *Works of Champlain*, and the present writer's *Journals of La Vérendrye*.

The province of Ontario, in addition to the provincial historical society, possesses a number of local historical societies, some of which are doing excellent work. Among these may be mentioned the Niagara Historical Society (Niagara), the Lennox and Addington Historical Society (Napanee), the London and Middlesex Historical Society (London), the Wentworth Historical Society (Hamilton), the Elgin Historical and Scientific Institute (St. Thomas), the Waterloo Historical Society (Berlin), the Women's Canadian Historical Society of Toronto, the Women's Canadian Historical Society of Ottawa, the Huron Institute (Collingwood), the Essex Historical Society (Windsor), the Brant Historical Society (Brantford), the Kent Historical Society (Chatham), and the Thunder Bay Historical Society (Fort William). Although rather dominion than Ontario associations, it may be convenient to include here the United Empire Loyalists' Association of Canada, the Royal Canadian Institute, and the Historic Landmarks Association.

Taking these in the order named, the Niagara Historical Society has issued its nineteenth *Annual report*, and number 26 and

number 27 of its *Publications*. *Publication*, number 26, has already been referred to under source material. Number 27 contains material relating to Niagara, under the title "Names only but much more," by Miss Janet Carnochan; and "No. 1 Company, Niagara," by Mrs. E. Archer. The *Annual report* records two hundred and fifty members on the roll, and notes, as do many of the institutions referred to below, the activities of the society in connection with the Canadian Red Cross Society, the Belgian Relief Fund, Secours National, Patriotic Fund, and other philanthropic associations established for the benefit and relief of soldiers at the front and their families.

Of the *Papers and records* of the Lennox and Addington Historical Society, volume v has been dealt with elsewhere. Volume vi contains two papers by Walter S. Herrington, K. C., "Pioneer life on the bay of Quinte," and "The court of requests."

The London and Middlesex Historical Society has published parts v and vi of its *Transactions*. The former contains a number of papers relating to the history of education in the London district. C. B. Edwards writes on "London public schools, 1848-1871"; W. C. McCutcheon on the "London grammar school"; and N. C. James on "The Western University." Part vi is taken up with the "Proudfoot papers," mentioned elsewhere.

Volume vi of the *Papers and records* of the Wentworth Historical Society contains three papers by John H. Land, "Echoes from 1837-38," "Tales of the war — Queenston heights," and "Tales of the lines" (war of 1812); and one by J. H. Smith on "The city of Hamilton."

The last volume of *Transactions* of the Elgin Historical and Scientific Institute (1914) contains a paper by Clarence M. Warner on "One aspect of the century of peace." Other papers are John F. Langan's "Queen Charlotte islands"; R. I. Warner's "Treaty of Ghent"; Joseph E. Ryerson's "Faiths of our fathers"; and George R. Pattullo's "A page of Ontario's history," the last describing the legal and diplomatic struggle between Ontario and Manitoba for possession of the disputed territory west of lake Superior. The *Annual report* of the institute, in recording its various activities, expresses the general Canadian attitude towards the European war and its many prob-

lems: "All other objects of our Society may well remain in abeyance as long as the existence of the Empire, our civilization, and the fundamental principles and aims of Christianity are in peril."

In the *First annual report* of the Waterloo Historical Society (1913) two papers by W. H. Breithaupt are presented: "Some German settlers of Waterloo county," and "Early history of Waterloo county." The principal paper in the *Second annual report* (1914) is by Otto Klotz, dominion astronomer, on the "Boundaries of Canada."

The *Annual report and transactions*, number 12 of the Women's Canadian Historical Society of Toronto (1912-1913) includes a paper by Miss K. M. Lizars on "Early roads in York." The *Annual report and transactions*, number 13 (1913-1914) contains one by Miss Emily P. Weaver on "Domestic problems in olden days." These are in addition to several documentary contributions, mentioned elsewhere in this article.

The *Annual report* of the Women's Canadian Historical Society of Ottawa (1914) records the activities of the society, including some account of the Colonel By memorial tablet, elsewhere mentioned. The society has also in press its *Transactions*, volumes VI and VII. The following papers are included: "Treaty of St. Germain-en-Laye, 1632," by Miss Magdalen Casey; "Treaties of Breda, 1667, and Ryswick, 1697," by Mde. Léon Gérin; "Treaty of Utrecht, 1713," by Mde. L. N. Rheame; "Treaty of Aix la Chapelle, 1748," by Mde. S. Lelièvre; "Treaty of Paris, 1763," by Mrs. G. M. Bayly; "Treaty of Versailles, 1783," by Mrs. J. B. Simpson; "Treaty of Ghent, 1814," by Miss Muriel Shortt; "Ashburton treaty, 1842," by Miss Hazel Biggar; "Reciprocity treaty of 1854," by Mrs. W. P. Davis; and "Treaty of Washington, 1871," by Mrs. D. H. McLean.

Volume II of the *Papers and records* of the Huron Institute contains several papers and other material relating principally to the early history of the town of Collingwood and the township of Nottawasaga. An interesting feature of this society's work is the remarkable collection it has brought together of models of lake steamers.

The Essex Historical Society has published volumes II and III of its *Papers and addresses* (1914, 1915), in which the following

papers are noted: "The battle of Windsor" by John H. Harmon; "The Canadian rebellion of 1837-38" by John D. Sullivan; "History of Fort Malden or Amherstburg" by Francis Cleary; "Sandwich in 1812" by Jean Barr; "History of the town of Sandwich" by Francis Cleary; and "Early days along the border" by Friend Palmer.

In *Some of the papers read during the years 1908-1911 at meetings of the Brant Historical Society* (1913), the following are included: "Early history of Brantford" by Miss A. I. G. Gilkison; "Early days in Brantford" by J. J. Hawkins; "The Martin settlement" by Miss Evelyn H. C. Johnson; "Brant county" by T. W. Standing; "Land tenure in Brant county" by Gordon J. Smith; "The old burial ground at Burford" by M. F. Muir; "Whiteman's creek" by Gordon J. Smith; "A reminiscence of 1838" by S. F. Passmore; "Captain Joseph Brant" by Miss C. Gillen; and another paper on the same famous Indian chieftain by J. J. Hawkins.

The Kent Historical Society has published the first volume of its *Papers and addresses* (1914), containing a number of important papers. G. W. Mitchell writes of "Lord Selkirk's Baldoon settlement"; T. K. Holmes of "Pioneer life in Kent county"; Thomas Scullard on "The birth of Chatham"; Mrs. J. P. Dunn on "The Roman Catholic church in Kent"; and C. E. Beeston on "The old log school house."

The *Fourth annual report* of the Thunder Bay Historical Society (1912-1913) contains papers on "The history of Fort William" by J. J. Wells; "Port Arthur's first boom" by Mrs. M. Slipper; "Fort William mission" by Miss J. Robin; and "History of the postoffice and early mail service" by Donald McKellar. The *Fifth report* (1914) includes "Pioneer women of Port Arthur" by Belle Dobie; and "The Thunder bay harbor" by Peter McKellar.

The United Empire Loyalists' Association of Canada has published its *Annual transactions, 1904-1913*, in one substantial volume (Brampton, 1914). The following papers are particularly noted: "Movement of the united empire loyalists from the United States to Canada" by Frederick T. Congdon; "George Ryerson, lieutenant First Regiment Norfolk militia in the war of 1812" by William Canniff; "The Tunkers in Canada" by A.

B. Scherck; "Captain Joseph Brant — Thayendanege" by F. O. Loft. Since the publication of these *Transactions*, papers have been read before the association on "Western Canada and the empire" by J. Castell-Hopkins and on the "United empire loyalists of Adolphustown" by A. R. Davis.

The Royal Canadian Institute has published volume x, parts 1 and 2, of its *Transactions* (Toronto, 1913, 1915). In addition to several papers on archeological questions noted later in this article, Mr. Justice Riddell writes on "The settlement of international disputes;" and Percy J. Robinson on "The derivation of certain place-names in the Georgian bay."

The *Ninth series of historical documents*, published by the Literary and Historical Society of Quebec, has already been referred to under source material. The society, in addition to its other activities, has sent a collection of readable books for the use of the men of the first Canadian contingent at the front. An incidental but tragic feature of the annual reports of Canadian societies for the past year is the record of loss of members on the field of battle.

The principal papers in the *Fifth report of the transactions of the Missisquoi County Historical Society* (St. Johns, P. Q., 1913), are Judge McCorkill's series of papers on "The seigniories of Missisquoi;" and "Reminiscences of the early settlers of Dunham" by H. Watson. There are also some historical notes on the rebellion of 1837.

The New Brunswick Historical Society, which has lately completed thirty years of active work, has, as noted elsewhere, been foremost in the province in promoting commemorations, and permanent memorials, of notable events and men connected with the history of New Brunswick. Its last volume of *Collections* (St. John, 1914), contains a paper on "The exodus of the loyalists from Penobscot, and the loyalist settlements at Passamaquoddy," by W. H. Siebert.

The last volume of *Collections* of the Nova Scotia Historical Society (1914), contains the following among other papers: "Wolfe's men in Nova Scotia" by Beckles Willson; "Jonathan Belcher, first chief justice of Nova Scotia" by Sir Charles Townsend; "Dockyard reminiscences" by Charles Roche; "Early Scottish settlers in Cape Breton" by Mrs. Charles Archibald;

and "History of Nova Scotia postage stamps" by Donald A. King.

At intervals since the year 1879 the Manitoba Historical and Scientific Society has published small volumes of *Transactions*, containing a number of valuable papers generally relating to the early history of Manitoba and the northwest territories. The volume published in 1906, contains "A sketch of the British Association for the Advancement of Science" by George Bryce. Nothing has apparently been published since 1906.

The Art, Historical and Scientific Association, of Vancouver, British Columbia, has published none of the contributions of its members since 1908, when it issued a volume of *Historical papers*. Among more recent papers read before the association, but not yet published, are: "The crown colony of Vancouver island," and "Early history of northwest America" by E. O. S. Scholefield; "A journey to British Columbia fifty years ago" by R. H. Alexander; "Indian lands of British Columbia" by A. E. O'Meara; and "The story of the royal engineers, British Columbia," "Early navigation of the straits of San Juan de Fuca," and "Vancouver street names," by Judge Howay.

The Archaeological and Numismatic Society of Montreal has published in its periodical, the *Canadian antiquarian and numismatic journal*, during the last year, the following historical articles: W. D. Lighthall, "The manor house of Lacolle"; R. W. McLachlan, "The original settlement of the township of Brompton"; E. Z. Massicotte, "Le combat de la rivière des Prairies en 1690," "La population de Montréal en 1673," "La bourse de Montréal sous le régime français," and "Fondation d'une communauté de frères instituteurs à Montréal en 1686"; O. M. H. Lapalice, "L'esclavage nègre au Canada;" Benjamin Sulte, "Samuel Champlain."

#### PERIODICAL LITERATURE

Many important articles relating to the history of Canada — interpreting history in the broader sense — are to be found only in the pages of Canadian or other periodicals. Without attempting to list all of these that have appeared during the last twelve months, the following may be noted:

In the *Bulletin des recherches historiques*, an excellent periodical edited by Pierre-Georges Roy, at Beauceville, Quebec:

“Encore Frontenac” by Regis Roy; “Les La Vérendrye au Dakota” by Benjamin Sulte; “La famille de Lemieux” by E. Z. Massicotte; “Anoblissement des Couillard” by A. C. Després; “La Vérendrye avant ses voyages au nord-ouest” by Benjamin Sulte; “Les fondateurs de Montréal” and “Jacques Viger et sa famille” by E. Z. Massicotte; “Les brunswickers au Canada” by Pierre-Georges Roy; “Berthier” by Regis Roy; “La siège de Québec en 1759”; and a series of articles entitled “Notre-Dame de Québec: necrologie de la crypt,” by P. V. Charland.

In the *Canadian magazine* (Toronto): “John Galt: founder of cities” by J. E. Wetherell; “The beginnings of British commerce at Montreal” by A. Gordon Dewey; “Canada’s coast-guards and privateers” by Charles S. Blue; “Why Hearne surrendered” by R. J. Fraser; “When De Salaberry was worsted” by Francis A. Carman; “The overland loyalists” by W. S. Wallace; “William Lyon Mackenzie in Toronto” by E. J. Hathaway; “Bygone days in Toronto” by Mrs. Forsyth Grant; “Fifty-four forty or fight” by Harold Sand; “Louisbourg to-morrow” by Beckles Willson; “The house impregnable” by G. C. Holland; “A patriot general: Thomas J. Sutherland” by W. R. Riddell; “Self-government in Canada” by G. G. S. Lindsey; “Wizard of dominion politics” by G. O’Leary; and “The German legion in Canada” by C. S. Blue.

In the *Revue canadienne* (Montreal): “Pierre Boucher” by Laure Conan; “Notes d’histoire” by Benjamin Sulte; “Sir Joseph Dubuc” by Judge L. K. Prud’homme; “La colonie de repatriement” by C. E. Chartier; “Les premiers voyageurs vers le nord-ouest” by Judge L. K. Prud’homme; “La constitution fédérative de 1867” by Lionel Groulx; and a series of papers on Sir George Etienne Cartier, one of the “Fathers of Confederation.”

In *Nouvelle France* (Montreal): “Notre dame de Québec” by P. V. Charland; “Un précurseur de la trappe du Canada” by Abbé L. Lindsay; and “L’avenir des canadiens-français dans l’ouest” by J. A. Brosseau.

In *United empire* (London): “The economic effect of the Panama canal on western Canada” by F. B. Vrooman; and an article on Frontenac, in the “Master-builders of Greater Britain” series.



In the *University magazine* (Montreal): "Benedict Arnold" by Hugh Fairchild; "Jacques Cartier's island" by William Wood; "The game of politics" by C. D. Allin; "The hill of error" by Andrew MacPhail; "Pioneers of Pictou" by A. L. Fraser; "The story of a pioneer" by Jean Graham; "International coöperation" by William Smith; "Farm labour problem" by W. J. Brown; "The navy and politics" by Andrew MacPhail and William Peterson; "Diary of Mrs. Simcoe" by Lynn Hetherington; "The naval policy" by Francis A. Carman; "The dominion and the provinces" by Andrew MacPhail; "The tariff and wages" by Theodore H. Boggs; "La leçon du Canada" by D. C. Harvey; "Immigration and agriculture" by W. J. Brown; "Canada and the American tariff" by O. D. Skelton; "Must we be Americans" by Beckles Willson; "William Greenwood" by Archibald MacMechan; and "Classical teaching in Ontario" by Percy J. Robinson.

In the *Bulletin de la société de géographie de Québec*: "Ottawa" by Benjamin Sulte; and "Les noms français au Nouveau-Brunswick" by Abbé François Bourgeois.

In the *Bulletins* of the departments of history and political and economic science in Queen's University (Kingston, Ontario): "The financial power of the empire" by W. W. Swanson; "Modern British foreign policy" by J. L. Morison; "The grange in Canada" by H. Michell; "Life of the settler in western Canada before the war of 1812" by Adam Shortt; and "The problem of agricultural credit in Canada" by H. Michell.

In *Queen's quarterly* (Kingston, Ontario): "The puzzle of the Canada clergy reserves" by J. P. Laycock; "Canadian ocean steamships and their early difficulties" by H. Smith; "The place of the Canadian-born in the empire" by Logie Macdonnell; and the articles by Adam Shortt and H. Michell afterward published in the series of *Bulletins* of the departments of history, etc., of Queen's University, referred to above.

And the following articles in the periodicals named: "America's achievement — Europe's failure" by J. A. Macdonald, in *Review of reviews*, January, 1915; "The boundary of peace" by P. W. Slosson, in *Independent*, February 22, 1915; "Canada in 1914 — at the portals of a change" by P. T. McGrath, in *Review of reviews*, May, 1914.

It may be convenient to mention here a number of recent articles, some published in magazines, others in pamphlet form, or in society transactions, relating to Canada and the European war. "Canada's part in the war" by F. Eckstein, in *World's work*, November, 1914; "Canada at war" by J. Street, in *Colliers*, January 16, 1915; "Canada and the war," in *Outlook*, April 21, 1915; "Why is Canada in the war?" by James H. Coyne, published by the Elgin Historical and Scientific Institute; "Canada, if Germany should win," by Clarence M. Warner," published by the Women's Canadian Historical Society of Ottawa; "Causes leading up to the war" by James Mavor (Women's Canadian Historical Society of Toronto); "The European war," by Colonel G. Sterling Ryerson (United Empire Loyalists Association of Canada); "Lessons of the war" by A. W. Wright (Niagara Historical Society); a series of lectures on the war, delivered before the Huron Institute; "The Duty of Canada at the present hour" by Henri Bourassa, Montreal, 1914; "The war and our banks," J. P. Busklin, Toronto, 1915. Mention may also be made of a periodical, *The Canadian war* (Toronto), devoted to Canada's participation in the war, the first number of which appeared several months ago.

It may also be convenient to include here several articles and pamphlets relating to the vexed question of bi-lingual schools in Ontario, which has an historical as well as an educational and a racial side: "Argument before the supreme court of Ontario re rule 17" by N. A. Belcourt (Ottawa, 1914); "The French language in Ontario" by Thomas O'Higgins, (Windsor, 1914); "La langue française" by A. T. Charron (Quebec, 1914); "La langue française au Canada," by Henri Bourassa (Montreal, 1915); "French in Ontario" by N. A. Belcourt (Ottawa, 1915).

#### MONOGRAPHS AND GENERAL TREATISES

Since the publication of Mr. Buck's article, in the *REVIEW* for June, 1914, the monumental work *Canada and its provinces*, in twenty-two volumes, under the general editorship of Adam Shortt and Arthur G. Doughty, has been completed with the exception of the index volume, which is still in preparation. The excellence of this work from every point of view, text, illustrations, type and paper, is too generally recognized to need any

comment here. The same enterprising Canadian publishers responsible for the above work are also issuing a series of attractive volumes, the *Chronicles of Canada*, under the editorship of George M. Wrong and H. H. Langton. The series will comprise thirty-two volumes, of which the following have already been published: *The dawn of Canadian history* by Stephen Leacock; *The seigneurs of old Canada* by W. Bennett Munro; *The great intendant* by Thomas Chapais; *The mariner of St. Malo* by Stephen Leacock; *The passing of New France* by William Wood; *The winning of Canada* by William Wood; *Brant, the war chief of the Six Nations* by Louis A. Wood; *The adventurers of England on Hudson bay* by Agnes C. Laut; *Pathfinders of the great plains* by Lawrence J. Burpee; *Adventurers of the far North* by Stephen Leacock; *The united empire loyalists* by W. Stewart Wallace; *All afloat* by William Wood. The following volumes are in press, and will be published this year: *The founder of New France* by Charles W. Colby; *The fighting governor* by Charles W. Colby; *The great fortress* by William Wood; *The Acadian exiles* by Arthur G. Doughty; *The invasion of 1775* by C. F. Hamilton; *Battlefields of 1812-14* by William Wood; *Pontiac, the war chief of the Ottawas* by Thomas G. Marquis; *Tecumseh, the last great leader of his people* by Ethel T. Raymond; *Pioneers of the Pacific coast* by Agnes C. Laut; *The Red river colony* by Louis A. Wood; *The cariboo trail* by Agnes C. Laut; *The family compact* by W. Stewart Wallace; *The rebellion in Lower Canada* by A. D. DeCelles; *The tribune of Nova Scotia* by William L. Grant; *The winning of popular government* by Archibald MacMechan; *The fathers of confederation* by Sir Joseph Pope; *The day of Sir Wilfrid Laurier* by Oscar D. Skelton; *The day of Sir John Macdonald* by Sir Joseph Pope; *The railroad builders* by Oscar D. Skelton.

Several books, of more or less importance, relating to Canadian history, have been published during the last twelve months. George Bryce has brought out a new and enlarged edition of his *Short history of the Canadian people* (New York: Scribners, 1914). George M. Wrong's *Fall of Canada* (Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1914) is a brilliant study of the last year of French rule in Canada. W. L. Grant has written an admirable *High school history of Canada* (Toronto: Eaton Company, 1914). Isaac

Covie's book on the Hudson's Bay company, entitled *The company of adventurers* (Toronto: Briggs) has recently been published.

*The British empire and the United States* by W. A. Dunning (Toronto: Briggs, 1914) necessarily deals largely with the relations between the United States and Canada. Two important pamphlets relating to armaments on the great lakes are *Limitation of armament on the great lakes*, a report by Hon. John W. Foster (Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, 1914); and *The Anglo-American agreement of 1817 for disarmament on the great lakes* by Charles H. Levermore (World's Peace Foundation, 1914).

The year has been fruitful in biographies of men connected with the history of Canada. Three lives of Cartier have appeared, to commemorate the centenary of his birth: *Sir George Etienne Cartier, his life and times* by John Boyd (Toronto: Macmillan, 1914);<sup>1</sup> *Georges-Etienne Cartier* by Arthur Dansereau, Benjamin Sulte, and others (Montreal: Beauchemin, 1914); and *Georges-Etienne Cartier, homme d'état canadien, 1814-1873* by C. E. Lavergne (Montreal: Langevin et L'Archêvêque, 1914). Two volumes of reminiscences of Sir Charles Tupper, last survivor of the "Fathers of Confederation" have been published: *Recollections of sixty years in Canada* by the Rt. Hon. Sir Charles Tupper, Bart. (London: Cassell, 1914); and *Political reminiscences of Sir Charles Tupper* (London: Constable, 1914). The death of Lord Strathcona has brought the inevitable crop of biographies: *The life and times of Lord Strathcona* by W. T. R. Preston (London: Nash, 1914); *The life of Lord Strathcona* by W. R. Richmond (London: Collins, 1914); *Biography of Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal* by J. W. Pedley (Toronto: 1915). Mr. John Macnaughton, of McGill University, has in preparation a life of Strathcona, which is to be issued as a new volume of the *Makers of Canada* series. Mr. Beckles Willson is also working on what will probably be the most ambitious biography of this very remarkable man. Edward Salmon has written a *Life of Admiral Sir Charles Saunders* (London: Pitman, 1914). Admiral Saunders, it will be remembered, commanded the fleet before Quebec in 1759. General S. B.

<sup>1</sup> Reviewed in this number.

Steele, who commands one of the Canadian contingents at the front, has written a volume of reminiscences: *Forty years in Canada* (Toronto, 1915). The present writer has just completed a life of Sir Sandford Fleming, the Canadian engineer who built the intercolonial railway, and made the original surveys for the Canadian Pacific railway.

Of books relating to the maritime provinces, the following may be mentioned here: *Pictonians at home and abroad* by J. P. MacPhie (Boston: Pinkham Press, 1914); *Dr. Mather Byles* by A. W. H. Eaton (Boston: Butterfield, 1915); *The St. John river* by W. O. Raymond (St. John, 1914). Archdeacon Raymond is writing a sketch of the life of Bishop Medley, 1805-1892. John MacMillan has published a *History of the Catholic church in Prince Edward island, 1835-1891* (1914).

Quite a considerable number of books and pamphlets, bearing upon the history of the province of Quebec, or some portion of it, remain to be listed. As a matter of convenience the Labrador strip is included here, though it belongs politically to Newfoundland. Mr. Castell-Hopkins writes entertainingly of the French-Canadians and their history, in *French Canada and the St. Lawrence* (Toronto: Bell and Cockburn). A work of quite a different character is *Les canadiens-français* by N. E. Dionne (Quebec: Garneau, 1914). The history and resources of the Gaspé peninsula are described by Alfred Pelland in *La Gaspésie* (Quebec, 1914); and the extreme northern portion of the province in *Extraits de rapports sur le district d'Ungava* (Quebec, 1913). An exhaustive treatment of the subject is W. G. Gosling's *Labrador, its discovery, exploration and development* (Toronto, 1914). Other works, dealing with various phases of Quebec history, are: *Montreal, 1535-1914*, by W. H. Atherton, in three volumes (Montreal, 1914); *Histoire de St. Martin, comte Laval* by J. A. Froment (Joliette, 1915); *United States campaigns to capture Montreal* by Robert Sellar (Huntington, 1914); *The Eastern Townships Bank, 1859-1912* (Sherbrooke, 1914); *Une page de nos annales* by P. A. Baril (Three Rivers, 1915); *Les franciscains et le Canada* by O. M. Jouve (Quebec, 1915); *Louis Hébert, premier colon canadien et sa famille* by Azarie Couillard-Després (Lille, 1913); *Souvenirs politiques, 1890-1896* by Charles Langelier (Quebec: Dussault and Proulz); *Gerbes et souvenirs* by A. C.

Dugas (Montreal: Arbour and Dupont, 1914); *Quebec 'twixt old and new* by George Gale (Quebec, 1915); *Les événements de 1837-38* by L. N. Carrier (Beauceville, 1914); *L'église du Canada depuis monseigneur Laval jusqu'à la conquête* by Abbé Auguste Gosselin (Quebec, 1914), third volume completing the work; *Le marquis de Montcalm* by Thomas Chapais (Quebec).

In material relating to the history of the province of Ontario, two books on the city of Toronto are *Recollections and records of Toronto of old* by W. H. Pearson (Toronto: Briggs, 1914); and the sixth series of J. Ross Robertson's valuable *Landmarks of Toronto* (Toronto, 1914). Miss Janet Carnochan has written the *History of Niagara* (Toronto: Briggs, 1914).

Norman F. Black has written a *History of Saskatchewan and the northwest territories*, in two volumes (Regina: Saskatchewan Historical Publishing Company). Another work of a similar character is *The prairie provinces of Canada*, compiled by Henry J. Boam, edited by Ashley G. Brown (London: Sells, 1914). *Pages de souvenirs et d'histoire* by Abbé J. M. Jolys (Saint-Pierre-Jolys, Man., 1914), gives the history of one of the older parishes of Manitoba. Katharine Hughes, in *Father La-combe, the black-robe voyageur* (Toronto, 1914) describes the life of a famous western missionary. A book announced for publication is *The Hudson's bay road* by A. H. de Trémaudan (Toronto: Dent). A. O. MacRae tells the story of one of the prairie provinces in his *History of the province of Alberta* (Calgary, 1912). An important work, by competent writers, is *British Columbia from the earliest times* by E. O. S. Scholefield and F. W. Howay (Vancouver, 1914. 3 v.).

Another *History of British Columbia* is by E. O. S. Scholefield and R. E. Gosnell (Vancouver, 1913). An interesting volume of reminiscences is W. W. Walkem's *Stories of early British Columbia* (Vancouver, 1914). Other publications relating to the westernmost province of Canada are: *Blazing the trail through the Rockies* by Noel Robinson (Vancouver, 1914); *Treaties affecting the north Pacific coast* by F. C. Wade (Vancouver, 1914); and *Memorandum respecting claims of British Columbia for better terms* (Victoria, 1914).

Among a number of books, pamphlets, etc., dealing with public affairs in Canada are: *Getting into parliament and after* by

Sir George Ross (Toronto, 1913); *Canadian addresses* by Sir George Foster (Toronto, 1914); *The senate of Canada*, by Sir George Ross (Toronto, 1914); *The kingdom papers* by J. S. Ewart (Ottawa, 1914); *Canadian essays and addresses* by Sir William Peterson (London, 1915). Sir Charles Fitzpatrick has issued in pamphlet form his address before the American Bar Association on *The constitution of Canada*; and C. D. Allin read before the American Historical Association a paper on the "Genesis of the confederation of Canada." Gustavus Myers has published the first volume of his *History of Canadian wealth* (Chicago, 1914). J. L. Morison, of Queen's University, has in the press a volume on *British supremacy and Canadian autonomy*, to be published by Glasgow, Brook and company, Toronto.

The following doctoral dissertations relating to Canada are in preparation: *Canada in the seventeenth century* by S. M. Eastman (Columbia); *The sovereign council of New France* by R. D. Cahall (Columbia); *The Canadian constitutional act of 1791* by J. S. Custer (Wisconsin); *The history of the Canadian grain trade* by W. C. Clark (Harvard); and *The westward movement in Canada* by G. C. Davidson (California).

#### THE MARKING OF HISTORIC SITES

One of the important results of the Quebec tercentenary celebrations was the establishment of the Historic Landmarks Association of Canada. The objects of the association, as set forth in its first *Annual report* (1915) are "to gather from all parts of the Dominion of Canada all the information available regarding each site it is proposed to mark, obtain verification of the facts from documents in the Dominion Archives or elsewhere, submit reports from each province to the council of the Association, which will consider the merits of each application, and, when desired, recommend to the Dominion Government."

The association reports a number of activities of this nature in various parts of the dominion, some completed, and others projected or in progress. Of these one of the most important is the memorial tower at Halifax, erected by popular subscription throughout the country to commemorate the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the day when the first provincial assembly was opened in Halifax (1758), the first of all the repre-

sentative assemblies in the British dominions beyond the seas. The tower contains a number of tablets contributed by federal, provincial, and municipal bodies, in Canada, Australia, South Africa, and other parts of the British empire.

In Charlottetown, the capital of the province of Prince Edward island, a memorial tablet has been placed to commemorate the fiftieth anniversary of the Charlottetown conference, which led up to the confederation of the scattered colonies of British North America. The tablet reads: "In the hearts and in the minds of the Delegates assembled in this room, on Sept. 1st, 1864, was born the Dominion of Canada. Providence being their guide they builded better than they knew. This tablet is erected on the occasion of the fiftieth anniversary of the event."

The dominion parks branch of the department of the interior of Canada has formulated a scheme for the setting apart of various places intimately connected with the history of Canada as historic parks. The project has been approved, and will be gradually developed. One of these parks will include the site of Louisburg, in Cape Breton; and another embraces the old Fort Howe site, St. John, New Brunswick. The working out of the more ambitious scheme for an historic park to include the sites of the battle of the plains and the battle of Ste. Foye, is in the hands of a special commission appointed by the dominion government.

In St. John, New Brunswick, the New Brunswick Historical Society has placed a tablet on Caton's island, to mark the site of the first known settlement by Europeans on the river St. John in 1611. The Women's Canadian Club of St. John are planning a memorial to commemorate the romantic defense of her husband's fort at the mouth of the river St. John by Madame La Tour. It is also proposed to erect a memorial to perpetuate the memory of the united empire loyalists who founded the city of St. John on the eighteenth of May, 1786.

The project of a Wolfe memorial church at Quebec, which was much discussed a year or so ago, is at present in abeyance, the principal mover in the scheme, Canon Scott of Quebec, having gone to the front with his son.

On April 23, 1915, a memorial tablet on the monument to Lieutenant-General Sir Benjamin d'Urban, was unveiled by H.



R. H. the Duke of Connaught. The monument, which was defaced by vandals about two years ago, is in the "old military burying ground" on Papineau avenue, Montreal. D'Urban was at one time commander of the forces in Canada. Durban in South Africa is named after him.

In Ottawa, the Champlain monument on Nepean point was unveiled at the last meeting of the Royal Society of Canada. The monument, which is the work of the Canadian sculptor Hamilton McCarthy, shows Champlain with astrolabe in hand. The curious story of the lost astrolabe of Champlain, which was found on the banks of the Ottawa river, in North Renfrew, in August, 1867, after lying there for two hundred and fifty-four years, is told in A. J. Russell's pamphlet *Champlain's astrolabe*.

The site of the home of Colonel By, who built the Rideau canal in 1826-1832, and founded Bytown (now Ottawa), has recently been marked by a bronze tablet inserted in the keystone of the old Sappers bridge built by Colonel By. The tablet was placed by the Women's Canadian Historical Society of Ottawa.

Mr. Frank Keefer, of Thorold, Ontario, has written a pamphlet on the site of the battle of Beaverdams, in the war of 1812. It is proposed to include this site in one of the historic parks.

The Thunder Bay Historical Society, Fort William, Ontario, is erecting a monument of red granite at that place "to commemorate the locality made famous by the pioneer Fur Traders of the Great North West."

In the West, the Canadian Club of Winnipeg has placed a memorial tablet on the old Fort Garry gate, Winnipeg — all that remains of the once famous post of the Hudson's Bay company.

Among many proposed historic memorials, none is more interesting than the suggested monument to Henry Hudson, on the shores of the great bay that he discovered and where he so tragically ended his adventurous life. The idea is to erect this memorial on the completion of the Hudson's Bay railway.

In British Columbia, it is proposed to mark in some way the site of David Thompson's fur-trading post on Windermere lake, "the stones where he built his fireplace, and the corners of his stoutly-built log house, being still visible."

Among many important additions to the historical and arch-

eological museum in the Chateau de Ramezay, Montreal, maintained by the archaeological and numismatic society of that city, is the stone doorway from the ruined home of Samuel Champlain at Brouage, France, presented to the society by Dr. John Finley, president of the University of the State of New York.

The *Annual report* of the Ontario Historical Society, for 1914, contains an interesting report of the committee on historic sites and monuments, with much valuable information as to present and projected monuments and memorials. The forthcoming *Report of the commissioner of dominion parks* will outline the plans of the Canadian government for the establishment and maintenance of historic parks in various parts of the dominion. Meanwhile the commissioner writes as follows as to the objects his department has in view: "The aim of the Historic Park," he says, "is both educative and humanitarian. It will serve, while incidentally providing healthful recreation, to educate the people in the history of their country, to stimulate patriotism and admiration for and emulation of noble actions, for it is intended to establish these parks in commemoration not merely of warlike or political fame, but also to perpetuate the memory of those who have helped in the development of the country." He adds that there is now before the government a proposal for the establishment near Ottawa of a national cemetery, "a memorial for all time to those who have fallen in the defence of Canada and the Empire in this and former wars." The report of the committee on historic sites and monuments, of the Ontario Historical Society, presented at the 1915 meeting, but not yet published, makes the interesting recommendation that a special committee be appointed, to consist of the professors of history of the various universities and colleges of Ontario, to collect and arrange material in the daily newspapers and elsewhere relating to Canada's part in the European war, to be preserved as material for the future historian. The same report records the unveiling, on October 1, 1914, by H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught, of a statue of King Edward VII, on Phillips square, Montreal. The statue is the work of the Canadian sculptor, Philippe Hébert. Vernon Marsh, the English sculptor, is executing a monument to Champlain, for the town of Orillia, On-

tario. It has been decided to erect a memorial library in connection with Wycliffe College, Toronto, in memory of the Hon. S. H. Blake, one of the principal founders of the college.

#### ETHNOLOGICAL AND ARCHEOLOGICAL WORK

The *Summary report* of the division of anthropology, of the geological survey of Canada, for 1914, announces the creation of a new section in this division, making three in all: ethnology and linguistics, in charge of E. Sapir; archeology, in charge of Harlan I. Smith; and physical anthropology, in charge of F. H. S. Knowles.

Mr. Sapir reports the addition of a number of specimens to the anthropological hall in the Victoria Memorial Museum. Nearly seventeen hundred ethnological objects have been acquired in the course of the past year, including Athabaskan and Eskimo collections from the far North. A most interesting feature of the work of the ethnology branch is the growing collection of phonograph records of Indian songs. A large number of valuable photographs have also been obtained, in connection with the field work among the various tribes. The following are a few of the many manuscripts added to the ethnology branch during the past year: "The hunting territories and mythology of the Timagami Indians"; "The social organization of the Winnebago Indians"; "Iroquois foods and food preparation"; "Huron and Wyandot mythology"; "Malecite myths"; "The Micmacs, their life and legends"; "Eskimo ethnological notes"; "Northeastern Athabaskan culture"; "Ucluelet war story" (Nootka). The following ethnological publications have been issued by the geological survey of Canada in its *Anthropological series*, during the years 1913-1914: F. W. Hawkes, *Inviting-in feast of the Alaskan Eskimo*; F. G. Speck, *The double-curve motive in northeastern Algonkian art*; P. Radin, *Some myths and tales of the Ojibwa of southeastern Ontario*; W. H. Mechling, *Malecite tales*; P. Radin, *Some aspects of puberty fasting among the Ojibwa*; V. Stefánsson, *Prehistoric and present commerce among the Arctic coast Eskimos*.

The *Summary report* for 1914 of the archeologist contains an interesting account of field work during the past year in Nova Scotia, eastern Ontario, and southwestern Manitoba; and of

archeological specimens added to the museum. A handbook under the title, *The archaeological collection from the southern interior of British Columbia*, has been issued in the *Archaeological series* of the geological survey. Articles by the archeologist have also been published on "The archaeology of Canada"; "Archaeological value of human bones"; and "Archaeology of the Rocky mountain park." The last was issued by the dominion parks branch of the department of the interior of Canada. An important item of research work in this branch is the preparation of a card catalog of archeological literature.

The *Archaeological report* (Ontario) for 1913, contains the following papers: "The Attiwandarons, or Nation of the Neutrals" by Rowland B. Orr; "Primitive civilization of the American Indian" by W. R. Harris; "Concerning a few well known Indian names" by Armon Burwash; "Ontario effigy pipes in stone" by George E. Laidlaw. The *Report* for 1914 contains a paper by Mr. Orr on "The Petuns or Tobacco Nation of the Nottawasaga lowlands"; and a continuation of Colonel Laidlaw's paper in the 1913 *Report*.

The *Proceedings* of the International Congress of Americanists (London, 1913) contains two papers relating to Canada: "Pre-Columbian copper in Ontario" by Rowland B. Orr; and "Notes sur les sauvages du Canada" by Alphonse Gagnon.

Other papers on the subject may be listed as follows: "Organization of the scientific investigation of the Indian place-nomenclature of the maritime provinces of Canada" (third, fourth, and fifth papers) by W. F. Ganong, in *Transactions* of the Royal Society of Canada, 1913-1915; and in same society's *Transactions*, "Les indiens du Canada depuis la découverte" by C. M. Barbeau; "Some notes upon the discovery of a prehistoric human skeleton in British Columbia" by C. Hill-Tout; and "Social organization of the west coast tribes" by E. Sapir; "Tribal divisions of the Indians of Ontario" by A. F. Chamberlain; "Captain Joseph Brant's status as a chief, and some of his descendants" by Gordon J. Smith; "Chief John Smoke Johnson" by Evelyn H. C. Johnson; "Bear customs of the Cree and other Algonkin Indians of northern Ontario" by Alanson Skinner; "David Zeisberger and his Delaware Indians" by John Morrison; "An introductive enquiry in the study of Ojibwa

religion" by Paul Radin; "The history of the American Indians in relation to health" by P. H. Bryce; all in *Papers and records* of the Ontario Historical Society, 1914; "The early migrations of the Indians of New England and the maritime provinces" by R. B. Dixon, in *Proceedings* of the American Antiquarian Society, volume xxiv; "Supernatural beings of the Huron and Wyandot" by C. M. Barbeau; "Influence of the horse in the development of plains culture" by Clark Wissler; "Portraiture among the north Pacific coast tribes" by G. T. Emmons; and "Notes on the plains Cree, the cultural position of the plains Ojibway" by Alanson Skinner, all in the *American anthropologist*, volume xvi; "Northwestern Dénés and northeastern Asiatics" by A. G. Morice; "Algonquian Indian names of places in northern Canada" by J. B. Tyrrell; "The Chipewyan Indians" by the bishop of Keewatin, all in *Transactions* of the Royal Canadian Institute, volume x, parts 1 and 2; "Aboriginal pottery of New Brunswick," and "Aboriginal chipped and flaked implements of New Brunswick" by William McIntosh, in *Bulletin* of the Natural History Society of New Brunswick, volumes vii, and viii; "Indian relics and implements" by Frank Wood; "The neutral nation" by Kirwan Martin; "Indian place names" by W. F. Moore; "Indian ossuary near Sheffield" by Oscar Main; and "The Ojibway Indians of North America" by Mary L. Claypole; in *Papers and records* of the Wentworth Historical Society, 1915; and the following papers on the Eskimo: "Eskimos as aboriginal inventors" by A. L. Kroeber, in *Scientific American*, volume cx; "Eskimos of the frozen North" by E. J. Peck, in *Missionary review*, volume xxxvii; "The Eskimo mission of the Mackenzie" by C. E. Whittaker (Toronto, 1914); and "Prehistoric and present commerce among the Arctic coast Eskimo" by V. Stefannson, already mentioned. It may be noted finally, that valuable additions have been made during the year to the collections in the public museums in Toronto, Montreal, Halifax, St. John, Victoria, and other Canadian cities.

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INTERNATIONAL JOINT COMMISSION  
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